LOCAL OFFICE LISTING

ANACONDA
307 E. Park
Anaconda, MT 59711
(563-3444)
(563-3445)

BILLINGS EAST
624 N. 24th St.
Billings, MT 59101
(248-7371)

BILLINGS PROGRAM OFFICE
1425 Broadwater Ave.
Suite E
Billings, MT 59102
(259-5529)

BILLINGS WEST
445 S. 24th St. W.
Billings, MT 59102
(652-2920)

BOZEMAN
220 W. Lamme
Bozeman, MT 59715
(586-5455)

BUTTE
206 W. Granite
Butte, MT 59701
(792-0417)

BUTTE PROGRAM OFFICE
Idaho & Mercury Sts.
Butte, MT 59701
(792-9115)

CUT BANK
513 E. Main
Cut Bank, MT 59427
(873-2191)

WIN CENTER
P.O. Box 837
Browning, MT 59417
(338-7551)

DILLON
126 S. Montana St.
Dillon, MT 59725
(683-5501)

GLASGOW
238 2nd Ave. S.
Glasgow, MT 59230
(228-9369)

WIN CENTER
Glasgow AFB
Box 4696
Glasgow, MT 59231
(524-7371)

GLENDIVE
211 S. Kendrick
Glendive, MT 59330
(365-3314)

GREAT FALLS
1018 7th St. S.
Great Falls, MT 59405
(761-1730)

GREAT FALLS PROGRAM OFFICE
1018 7th St. S.
Great Falls, MT 59405
(761-1730)

HAMILTON
333 Main Street
P.O. Box 73
Hamilton, MT 59840
(363-1822)
(363-1824)

HAVRE
413 1st St.
Havre, MT 59501
(265-5847)

HELENA
715 Front Street
Helena, MT 59601
(449-3044)

HELENA PROGRAM OFFICE
529 N. Warren
Helena, MT 59601
(442-2531)

KALISPELL
427 1st Ave. E.
Kalispell, MT 59901
(755-5071)

KALISPELL PROGRAM OFFICE
37 1st Street W.
Kalispell, MT 59901
(755-5020)

LEWISTOWN
324 W. Broadway
Lewistown, MT 59457
(538-8701)

LIBBY
314 S. Calfiornia
Libby, MT 59923
(293-6282)

LIVINGSTON
228 S. Main
P.O. Box 1199
Livingston, MT 59047
(222-0520)

MILES CITY
12 N. 10th
Miles City, MT 59301
(232-1316)

MISSOULA
539 S. 3rd St. W.
P.O. Box 5027
Missoula, MT 59806
(728-7060)

MISSOULA PROGRAM OFFICE
600 Kensington
P.O. Box 4986
Missoula, MT 59801
(721-5680)

POLSON
417 Main Street
P.O. Box 970
Polson, MT 59860
(883-5261)
(883-5262)

SHELBY
402 1st Street S.
Shelby, MT 59474
(434-5161)

SIDNEY
120 S. Central
Sidney, MT 59270
(482-1204)

THOMPSON FALLS
608 Main Street
Thompson Falls, MT 59873
(827-3472)

WOLF POINT
122 Second Ave. S.
Wolf Point, MT 59201
(653-1720)

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MONTANA EMPLOYMENT AND LABOR FORCE

MONTHLY REPORT

September 1981

STATE OF MONTANA
TED SCHWINDEN, GOVERNOR

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY
DAVID L. HUNTER, COMMISSIONER

Volume 11 - Number 9

Produced by:
Research and Analysis
in cooperation with the
U. S. Department of Labor
Employment and Training Administration

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GLOSSARY OF TERMS

1. Civilian Labor Force - the number of persons 16 years and older, defined as employed or unemployed, excluding members of the armed forces.

2. Employed - those persons who work for pay or profit during a week or, as unpaid family workers, work 15 hours or more during a week. Also included as employed are those who, although not working had some job attachment and were not looking for work, including persons temporarily absent from a job due to illness, bad weather, vacation, or labor dispute, whether or not they were in a pay status during their time off.

3. Unemployment - the number of persons who, for an entire week, did not work at all, were able to work and available for work, and (1) were looking for work or (2) would have looked for work except that (a) they were waiting to return to a job from which they had been laid off, or (b) they were waiting to report to a new wage and salary job scheduled to start within the following 30 days (and were not in school during the week).

4. Unemployment Rate - the number of unemployed expressed as a percent of the civilian labor force.

5. Residence Data - a count of people by where people live.

6. Establishment Data - a count of jobs by where people work.

7. Seasonally Adjusted Labor Force Series - to facilitate the evaluation of the labor force, recurrent yearly movements have been isolated and removed by the Bureau of Labor Statistics X-11 variant of the Census Method II seasonal adjustment program.

8. Composite Index - an aggregate of six economic indicators. The indicators used are: Manufacturing - Employment, Average Weekly Hours, total Accessions and Layoffs; Average Weekly Initial Claims; and statewide Building Permits. A reverse trend was used for Layoffs and Average Weekly Initial Claims.

9. Real Spendable Average Weekly Earnings of Private Nonagricultural Production Workers - represents the earnings of a hypothetical individual after deductions for State Income, Federal Income and Social Security taxes, and adjustment for change in purchasing power since 1967. This individual is assumed to be sole support for a family of four, earn the average weekly gross earnings of production workers in Montana's private nonagricultural industries, and take standard deductions on State and Federal income taxes. Taxes were computed using standard tax tables, and purchasing power was adjusted by deflating Spendable Earnings based on the national Consumer Price Index.

10. CETA - Comprehensive Employment and Training Act of 1974.

11. SMSA - Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area as determined by Office of Management and Budget. Must have a central city with population of 50,000 or more.

12. LMA - Labor Market Area as determined by Research and Analysis, Department of Labor and Industry consists of a central city or cities with population of less than 50,000, and the economically integrated geographical area surrounding it.

All Labor Force Statistics contained in this publication are in accordance with the Federal guidelines as established by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Methodology procedures use a household sample conducted in Montana on a monthly basis, called the Current Population Survey. These official statistics are used to allocate federal funding. Any questions concerning these figures should be directed to:

Bob Rafferty, Supervisor
Research & Analysis
Department of Labor and Industry
P. O. Box 1728
Helena, Montana 59624

STATEWIDE

Employment and Unemployment Situation

(In Thousands)

	Aug. 1981	July 1981	Aug. 1980	Net Changes to Current Month From: July 1981	Aug. 1980
Civilian Labor Force	403.7	403.8	393.8	-.1	9.9
Employment	379.9	379.0	372.7	.9	7.2
Unemployment	23.8	24.8	21.1	-1.0	2.7
Unemployment Rate	5.9	6.1	5.4	-.2	.5

Economic Highlights and Employment Outlook

• Grain harvest is complete and projections estimate that wheat production for 1981 will set a record of 174.3 million bushels. The large crop production as well as lower demand and rising costs has caused the net farm income to drop. The Agriculture Secretary has announced that he intends to reduce wheat acreage next year by 15 percent in an effort to increase the prices that farmers receive for their crops. Dry bean and sugar beet harvest as well as winter wheat planting has begun.

• The oil and gas lease sale held early in September showed renewed interest in western Montana. The $9.8 million in bids was the second highest ever received by the state. More than 81,000 acres of Valley County and 67,203 acres of Flathead County were the largest county totals of the 287,540 acres that were bid on.

• Several construction projects around the state are to be financed by the $36.6 million bond sale this month. Developments in the financial market in late August caused a delay in the sale. When the market improved in September, immediate sale of the bonds was authorized. Some of the 15 construction projects financed by the bonds may get started this fall and improve the outlook in the construction industry.

• A large wood products corporation announced layoffs of a total of 200 employees at three of its sawmills the end of August. Other mills are making production cutbacks to reduce inventories. Employment in the lumber and wood products industry is about 2,000 less than it was in 1979 and mills around the state are continuing to feel the effects of the slump in home construction.

• The summer tourist season was substantially better than last year and provided an increase of business for the retail trade and motel industries. Glacier Park, which is beginning to close its facilties, had a near record of 1.5 million visitors. Yellowstone Park counts indicate about 20 percent more people entered through the gates in Montana than in 1980.

GREAT FALLS SMSA

• The grain harvest in the area is complete and the yield has been very good. Demand for agriculture laborers has decreased some from last month, but the Job Service is still receiving openings for permanent farm hands.

• August building permits increased in number and in value over the previous month, but the total of 42 permits issued is considerably less than the 70 issued in August of last year. Some improvement in residential building was noted as six permits were issued for single-family units last month compared with only one in July. Two new businesses valued at $241,250 will be constructed. The largest share of the total $1.7 million in building permits issued in August was for alterations and repairs. The state's bond sale which apparently will be made this month, will provide for the construction of a $2 million project at the School for the Deaf and Blind.

• Employment in construction continues to decline. The current employment survey estimates a drop of over 100 employees from July to August in contract construction and this estimate is 200 less than August of 1980 and 500 less than August of 1979. Many of the tradesmen are commuting to work sites that are over 300 miles away in eastern Montana.

• A tractor manufacturing firm finished its first tractors this month and is demonstrating them in Montana and Canada. The firm currently produces two tractors a month at its plant northeast of Great Falls and will increase production as sales of the $125,000 units increase.

BILLINGS SMSA

• An oil exploration company is planning to set up a regional office in Billings sometime next year. The company now has 25 persons working in Billings. They plan to have total employment of 200 when the move is completed. Most of the new employees will be transferred in.

• The material warehouse for a furniture factory in Bridger burned to the ground and left 21 persons without work. Another building owned by the company is expected to be used soon to get the business rolling again.

• Nearly 300 meat cutters were reported involved in a labor dispute on August 25, 1981 after they rejected a contract offered by their employer.

• A charitable organization is a new business on Grand Avenue in Billings. It will employ about 15 persons. Also new is a retail coin shop and a school of cosmetology. These will employ one and two persons respectively.

• Construction in the Billings area consists of a $1.3 million contract awarded to a Billings contractor for a project on Highway 1-90 between Big Timber and Grey Cliff. Another Billings company was low bidder on a $252,119 project on the Custer Battlefield Interchange. Also, a 100 unit motel is under construction in the Billings area by a Missoula contractor.

ANACONDA - BUTTE LMA

• Overall, the construction industry continues its slump. In Butte, building permits for August were at an all-time low. High interest rates have been delaying the sale of state construction bonds, but they have finally been sold. Included is a $3.8 million development of the new Vocational-Technical Center in Butte. Construction of a 36,000 square foot building in Anaconda's industrial park continues on schedule for a plastic manufacturing firm. Also in the industrial park, a 10,000 square foot building is being considered by a cabinet company.

• The Economic Development Administration has announced a $100,000 grant for Butte-Silver Bow. Also, the grant will be supplemented by $25,000 from the state to set up a revolving loan fund to attract new businesses or expand existing enterprises.

• Fall semester enrollment at Montana Tech set a new record with just over two thousand students. The 1981 figure represents an increase of 16.6 percent over last fall and the past eight years enrollment calculates to an average annual increase of 13.2 percent. Tech administrators are not displeased with the influx of students, but fast growth rates do put a strain on classroom space and the filling of teaching positions.

• The Anaconda Copper Company is reviewing the Weed Concentrator development with a $500,000 feasibility study. If the study is positive, capital cost would be a primary consideration before expansion could begin, along with the status of the copper market.

• Drilling has started on the first oil well in Powell County. The drilling company plans to hire 27 area residents and expects to spend between $3 to $5 million digging the well. The well will be a "tight hole", meaning the company will give out little information on the progress of drilling.

BOZEMAN LMA

• Agriculture field work continued into September. Crop production has been above average this year. As most of the harvest was being completed during the month, there was limited employment opportunities for farm workers and many seasonal hands were laid off.

• Seasonal layoffs are beginning in the construction industry as major projects are being completed and new projects are not being started. The number of building permits issued for Bozeman in August was 23--ten less than August of 1980. Total value of the permits was $2.1 million and nearly equal to last year's value. Over half the total value was one project of $1.4 million for building new offices. New single family residential construction remained the same as six permits for new dwellings were issued during the month. A decline in construction has affected lumber sales. These unstable conditions are causing Livingston lumber yards to project employment at current levels for only a week or two in advance.

• Manufacturing employment remained low. A lumber mill in Livingston had not recalled their laid off employees as of mid-September. A mobile home plant in Gallatin County went to a three day work week again.

BOZEMAN LMA (CONT.)

• Tourism has been good this summer. Yellowstone Park's North and West entrances have had more than a 15 percent increase in traffic. The increase in travelers has caused a need for service workers in the hotel, motel and restaurant industries. This demand continues due to a need to fill jobs vacated by students returning to school even though the number of vacationing families is tapering off. In Bozeman, the opening of the University will continue to cause a demand for service workers.

GLASGOW LMA

• Highlighting the area economy this period is a proposal by the federal government to establish a refugee resettlement center at an industrial park north of Glasgow. The project would generate 200 to 300 local jobs; and if approved, refugees could be arriving within 45 days, with full operations expected in six months.

• The number of workers actively working on a pipeline project begun this spring is steadily diminishing. Less than two months of actual construction is yet to be done and all operations should wrap up two to three months after the pipe is in the ground.

• Construction activity was stable, and there was a slight increase in residential construction. There were openings in agriculture for workers to help with harvesting and haying, however, no shortages were reported. There were no openings reported for workers in oil exploration or drilling. Numerous openings were reported for workers in retail trade, food service, and motel--due in part to students returning to school.

GLENDIVE/LMA

• Construction activity highlights the area economy this period with several new homes underway and numerous major commercial projects coming along as expected. A new shopping center in Glendive is progressing on schedule and should open near the end of November. Leases have been signed with a major discount retailer, two clothiers, a hardware store, a billiard parlor, and a fast food franchise. Other possible tenants are negotiating leases at this time. Also in Glendive, a new motel will open soon, and in Sidney, numerous projects have started: city shop facilties, a school bus garage, and an office building. Several new retail businesses have opened throughout the LMA.

• Agriculture activity was stable and any job openings were quickly filled by local people. The winter wheat harvest is nearly complete, with vields good but content varying significantly. The second cutting of alfalta is almost done and the sugar beet harvest should begin October 1.

• In oilfield exploration, openings were reported for seismic helpers due to college students returning to school. Local officials report an oversupply of workers seeking jobs in the oilfields.

HARDIN-RED LODGE LMA

- Agriculture field work continues in the area as beans and beets remain to be harvested.

- Platinum and palladium mining in Stillwater County came closer to being realized as a mining company presented a plan of operation for a mine and mill in the Nye area. The proposal is for an underground operation that will produce 1,200 tons of ore a day, have an average employment of 200 people and a life of 10 to 20 years. A mill will be built to crush the ore, but smelting of the ore is not proposed for the area. The 60 employees who currently do exploratory operations for the minerals ended their field season in mid-September. They have been housed in Stillwater County, but will work out of Big Timber when they start again in the spring.

- Oil has been found near Red Lodge. A wildcat rig made the significant find while drilling near the 9,000 foot level.

- A furniture manufacturing plant in Bridger, which was destroyed by fire the end of August will resume production at a temporary location as soon as supplies are replaced.

- High interest rates are delaying the construction of a $4 million fuel alcohol plant planned for Carbon County. Residential building and land transfers, however, do not seem to be significantly affected.

- Tourists have been using the Red Lodge-Cook City entrance to Yellowstone Park in increasing numbers this year. The Northeast entrance has had 42.3 percent more traffic so far in 1981 than it did over the same period last year.

HAVRE LMA

- New businesses in the Havre area include an auto repair and welding shop and a machine and welding service. A drug store has been added to a local grocery store in Havre, and a self serve gas station is reopening and will carry quick food along with the oil and gas.

- New car sales in the Havre labor market area dropped from 60 in July to 28 in August. This brings the year-to-date total to 424 compared to 484 in 1980.

- With harvest completed, agriculture activity consists mostly of summer fallowing and rock picking.

HELENA LMA

- Most agriculture crops have been harvested. Yields have been good to excellent, but prices received for the products are low. There is very little demand for farm laborers at this time even though some hay is still being cut and potatoes have not been harvested yet.

HELENA LMA (CONT.)

• A mining company has been granted a permit to continue operating their silver mine in Jefferson County. The firm has complied with water regulations since being fined earlier for polluting a mountain stream. Two large energy conglomerates are exploring for hard rock minerals on over 5,000 acres of unpatented mining claims in Lewis and Clark County. A wildcat rig will sink a deep hole in search of oil from Hogback Mountain near Helena.

• Over $15 million in construction projects are to be financed from $36.6 million of bonds that the state hopes to sell this month. Renovation of the State Capitol and new buildings for the Department of Natural Resources and Conservation and the Workers' Compensation Division are the major projects in Helena to be funded from the bond sale.

• Lumber mills in the area are laying off people due to the poor lumber market. Sixty-five to seventy people at the mill in Townsend were let go the end of August. The night crew at a mill near Helena was laid off in mid-September.

• A new department store will open soon in Helena. Interviews were held at the Job Service for the fifteen people they hope to hire. Another large department store closed its doors and laid off the last of their sales people this month.

• Most of the employment opportunities occurred due to turnover caused by summer employees leaving to return to school. There was good demand for service workers in the restaurant and motel industries and a continuing need for qualified clerical help.

KALISPELL LMA

• The lumber and woods industry highlights economic activity in the Kalispell area. A large lumber company announced layoffs of 250 persons in its Montana mills. About 100 persons will be affected in Columbia Falls and 85 persons in Trout Creek. These and other industries are affected by the continued high interest rates which have slowed housing construction and reduced demand for dimensional lumber.

• A lumber mill in Libby cancelled eight contracts with loggers. The lumber contracts were cancelled for an indefinite period of time because the present inventory exceeds the demand of log use in the mill.

• A cut in production at a Libby paper mill will effect 60 persons starting in September. Mining near Troy is expected to be reaching full production. Some jobs should be opening in different industries as students return to school.

• Work has begun on a one and one-quarter million dollar street, sewer and water project in Polson. Other than this, there is no other major construction reported.

KALISPELL LMA (CONT.)

• The state netted more than $9.8 million with two oil companies bidding more than $5 million of the total. It was announced that this was the second most profitable oil and gas lease sale on record. More than 67,000 acres were leased in Flathead County. The average bid on Flathead tracts was $24.93 and the state average was $34.17 per tract.

LEWISTOWN LMA

• Activity at motels and restaurants continued at a brisk pace due to a steady flow of tourists in the area. There was steady demand for sales clerks, food service workers, and motel workers, but no shortages of available workers have been reported.

• There was occasional demand for agriculture workers to help with harvesting and haying operations. Construction activity was quite slow with no new projects announced. Two school remodeling projects did get started and most residential building activity involves remodeling instead of new construction.

• Throughout the period, claims for unemployment insurance did not rise. Outside activities in agriculture and construction increased enough to keep employees on the payrolls.

MILES CITY LMA

• Economic development news in this reporting area is more of future considerations in coal mining. The Tongue River area is currently in dispute as to the damage that could occur to agriculture production from future coal mining. The results of a study indicate the land could be reclaimed if mined for coal, but the same research project indicates massive exploration of the region's coal beds could cause water pollution problems. State and federal officials have until December 22 to decide if they will declare all or part of the Tongue River drainage south of Miles City unsuitable for coal mine development.

• An official of the U. S. Interior Department has suggested that 800 to 1.2 million tons of federal coal from the fort union formation be leased in 1983. This is substantially more than a regional coal team recommended. The fort union coal field includes eastern Montana, the Dakotas and southern Alberta. The lignite coal from the formation will have to be burned at generating plants or used in synthetic fuel plants. Also, the lignite is not expected to be shipped from the area because it has low energy potential when compared with other types of coal and because it has a tendency toward spontaneous combustion when transported long distances. Currently, about 300,000 tons of lignite coal are mined annually in Montana.

MISSOULA LMA

- A soft market for lumber products continues to affect most lumber mills' production and employment. A pulp paper mill in Frenchtown will close for at least two weeks. The mill employs about 700 workers and will stop production on September 23.

- The increased oil and gas exploration activity of the overthrust belt has prompted a California helicopter firm to relocate near Hamilton. The company overhauls helicopters and supplies component parts to helicopter owners. In addition, the company has a fleet of nine helicopters.

- As can be expected, the August building permits for Missoula city-county area shows little activity. Not only is new home construction suppressed, but realtors noted house sales by dollar value indicate a 16 percent decline from last year for the first eight months.

- In Missoula County, new car registration indicates a reasonable number of car purchases occurring during the first eight months of 1981, up 1 percent over last year and 11 percent less than two years prior. Statewide new car registrations for 1981 are 7 percent ahead of last year's pace.

SHELBY - CUT BANK LMA

- Geraldine has a new fertilizer plant which will produce 300-400 tons of liquid fertilizer per day. The fertilizer is said to cost 30% less than conventional liquids.

- A natural gas field in the Blackleaf Canyon 20 miles west of Chouteau is planned by next summer. A sweetening plant to remove hydrogen sulfide is also planned on the Blackleaf Game Range. The Montana Fish and Game Commission will have to approve easements for the pipeline.

- Harvest is nearly completed with bumper crops reported for nearly all areas of Glacier County.

- Construction activity in the labor market area consists only of ongoing projects. No new construction is reported at this time.

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE INSURED UNEMPLOYED

Social Characteristics	*Percent of Total Insured Unemployment*		
	Aug. 1981	July 1981	Aug. 1980
Non-White	*18.1%*	*17.8%*	*13.5%*
Females	*35.6%*	*33.0%*	*34.9%*
Youth	*6.6%*	*6.0%*	*9.0%*
Over 45	*20.2%*	*20.6%*	*17.9%*

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX - U.S. 1/

All Items

(1967 = 100)

	1979		1980		1981	
	CPI-U	CPI-W	CPI-U	CPI-W	CPI-U	CPI-W
January	204.7	204.7	233.2	233.3	260.5	260.7
February	207.1	207.1	236.4	236.5	263.2	263.5
March	209.1	209.3	239.8	239.9	265.1	265.2
April	211.5	211.8	242.5	242.6	266.8	266.8
May	214.1	214.3	244.9	245.1	269.0	269.1
June	216.6	216.9	247.6	247.8	271.3	271.4
July	218.9	219.4	247.8	248.0	274.4	274.6
August	221.1	221.5	249.4	249.6	276.5	276.5
September	223.4	223.7	251.7	251.9		
October	225.4	225.6	253.9	254.1		
November	227.5	227.6	256.2	256.4		
December	229.9	230.0	258.4	258.7		
AVERAGE	217.4	217.7	246.8	247.0		

1/ *The Consumer Price Index (CPI) measures changes in prices of goods and services in major expenditure groups. The CPI for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers (CPI-W) covers about 40 percent of the total noninstitutional population. The CPI for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U) covers about 80 percent of the total noninstitutional population, including wage earners and clerical workers, salaried workers, the self-employed, retirees, and the unemployed.*

CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY DATA

Table I

RESIDENCE DATA

MONTANA CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE

NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

(in Thousands)

Date	Civilian Labor Force	EMPLOYMENT			UNEMPLOYMENT			Labor Management Disputes 2/
		Total	Non-Ag	Agri.	Total	Percent 1/ Montana	Percent 1/ U. S.	
1979								
January	348.7	321.0	299.5	21.3	27.7	7.9	6.4	*
February	349.2	324.6	301.4	23.2	24.6	7.1	6.4	1
March	353.7	331.1	303.3	27.8	22.6	6.4	6.1	*
April	364.2	343.8	309.6	34.2	20.4	5.6	5.5	*
May	373.0	356.0	320.7	35.3	17.0	4.6	5.2	.1
June	391.6	371.2	331.0	40.2	20.4	5.2	6.0	.1
July	388.5	370.9	327.9	43.0	17.6	4.5	5.8	*
August	391.1	375.4	329.4	46.0	15.7	4.0	5.9	.1
September	381.0	367.4	331.5	35.9	13.6	3.6	5.6	*
October	371.1	357.2	326.7	30.5	13.0	3.8	5.6	*
November	365.3	349.7	323.5	26.2	15.6	4.3	5.6	*
December	362.6	343.8	321.2	22.6	18.8	5.2	5.6	*
Avg.	370.0	351.0	318.8	32.2	19.0	5.1	5.8	1
1980								
January	354.8	329.9	309.1	20.8	24.9	7.0	6.8	.7
February	356.4	332.6	310.0	22.6	23.8	6.7	6.8	1.1
March	363.0	339.6	312.4	27.2	23.4	6.5	6.6	.7
April	370.7	347.2	313.8	33.4	23.5	6.4	6.6	.3
May	377.1	357.6	323.2	34.4	19.5	5.2	7.0	.2
June	394.7	370.9	331.7	39.2	23.8	6.0	7.8	.2
July	390.4	366.3	324.3	42.0	24.1	6.2	7.9	2.7
August	393.8	372.7	327.8	44.9	21.1	5.4	7.5	2.6
September	381.5	363.0	328.0	35.0	18.5	4.8	7.1	3.1
October	372.2	353.7	323.9	29.8	18.4	5.0	7.1	1.3
November	368.4	348.3	322.7	25.6	20.1	5.5	7.1	1.3
December	364.7	342.1	320.1	22.0	22.6	6.2	6.9	*
Avg.	374.0	352.0	320.6	31.4	22.0	6.0	7.1	1.2
1981								
January	354.6	328.1	307.3	20.8	26.5	7.5	8.2	*
February	362.4	334.9	312.8	22.1	27.5	7.6	8.0	1.0
March	371.3	345.7	319.2	26.5	25.6	6.9	7.7	*
April	385.0	361.5	328.9	32.6	23.5	6.1	7.0	*
May	392.1	369.8	336.2	33.6	22.3	5.7	7.1	.4
June	408.8	381.5	343.2	38.3	27.3	6.7	7.7	.4
July	403.8	379.0	338.1	40.9	24.8	6.1	7.3	.4
August	403.7	379.9	336.1	43.8	23.8	5.9	7.2	.4
September	*390.7*	*369.6*	*335.4*	*34.2*	*21.1*	5.4		*
October								
November								
December								
Avg.								

1/ *Computed from whole (unrounded) numbers.*

2/ *Non-additive - included in total employment.*

* *Under 50.*

Series began January 1970.

Revised to 1980 Benchmarks.

Current month in italics is a forecast; previous month preliminary.

BEST AV

RESIDENCE DATA
(ESTABLISHMENT DATA in Italics)

TABLE II

MONTANA

Statewide Employment by Industry

in Thousands

INDUSTRY	Aug. 1981	July 1981	Aug. 1980	Net Changes to Current Month from: July 1981	Aug. 1980
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE - PERSONS 1/	403.7	403.8	393.8	-.1	9.9
EMPLOYED PERSONS	379.9	379.0	372.7	.9	7.2
Persons Employed in Agriculture	43.8	40.9	44.9	2.9	-1.1
UNEMPLOYED PERSONS	23.8	24.8	21.1	-1.0	2.7
Percent of Labor Force, Unadjusted 2/	5.9	6.1	5.4	-.2	.5
Percent of Labor Force, Seasonally Adjusted 2/	6.7	6.6	6.2	.1	.5
NON-FARM WAGE AND SALARY JOBS (Establishment Data)	285.8	285.3	284.1	.5	1.7
MANUFACTURING	23.6	23.7	23.5	-.1	.1
Durable Goods	14.6	14.8	14.5	-.2	.1
24 Lumber and Wood Products	9.5	9.6	9.0	-.1	.5
33 Primary Metal Industries	1.9	2.0	2.1	-.1	-.2
Other Durable Goods	3.2	3.2	3.3	0	-.1
Nondurable Goods	9.0	8.9	9.0	.1	0
20 Food and Kindred Products	3.8	3.7	4.0	.1	-.2
27 Printing and Publishing	2.3	2.3	2.2	0	.1
29 Petroleum and Coal Products	1.0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Other Nondurable Goods	1.9	1.9	1.8	0	.1
MINING	8.5	8.7	6.8	-.2	1.7
10 Metal Mining	1.3	1.3	.5	0	.8
12 & 14 Bitum. Coal, Quarrying, Non-Metal Mining	2.3	2.4	2.5	-.1	-.2
13 Oil and Gas Extraction	4.9	5.0	3.8	-.1	1.1
CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION	16.9	16.6	17.2	.3	-.3
15 General Building Contractors	5.8	5.7	5.8	.1	0
16 Heavy Construction Contractors	5.2	5.0	5.0	.2	.2
17 Special Trade Contractors	5.9	5.8	6.5	.1	-.6
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES	23.8	23.8	23.2	0	.6
40 Railroad Transportation	7.5	7.5	6.8	0	.7
41-47 Transportation, except Railroad	6.5	6.5	6.6	0	-.1
48 & 49 Commun., Electric, Gas, Sanitary Services	9.7	9.7	9.8	0	-.1
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	77.0	75.5	74.2	1.5	2.8
Wholesale Trade	20.2	19.6	17.7	.6	2.5
Retail Trade	56.8	56.0	56.5	.8	.3
53 & 56 General Merchandise, Apparel, Accessories	8.5	8.1	8.1	.4	.4
54 Food Stores	8.0	8.1	8.0	-.1	0
55 Automotive Dealers, Service Stations	7.7	7.7	8.1	0	-.4
58 Eating and Drinking Places	22.1	21.5	21.4	.6	.7
52, 57, 59 Bldg. Mat., Farm Equip., Furn., Misc.	10.5	10.5	10.9	0	-.4
FINANCE, INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE	13.0	12.9	13.1	.1	-.1
SERVICES	58.0	58.1	57.8	-.1	.2
70 Hotels and other Lodging Places	8.0	7.9	7.8	.1	.2
72 Personal Services	2.7	2.7	2.7	0	0
80 Medical and other Health Services	19.0	18.9	18.7	.1	.3
Other Services	28.3	28.6	28.9	-.3	-.6
GOVERNMENT	65.1	66.0	68.2	-.9	-3.1
91 Federal Government	15.9	15.9	16.2	0	-.3
92 State Colleges and Universities	6.1	6.1	6.9	0	-.8
92 Other State Government	10.3	10.3	11.4	0	-1.1
93 Local Education	16.7	17.4	18.0	-.7	-1.3
95 Other Local Government	16.1	16.4	15.7	-.3	.4

1/ Estimates based on National Household Sample, Census and Other Relationships; includes self-employed, unpaid family, and domestic workers. Current month preliminary. Revised to 1980 Benchmarks.

2/ Computed from whole (unrounded) numbers.

Establishment Series began January 1964; Residence Series began January 1970.

AILABLE COPY

RESIDENCE DATA
(ESTABLISHMENT DATA in italics)

Table III

GREAT FALLS SMSA (CASCADE COUNTY)

Employment by Industry

(In Thousands)

INDUSTRY	Aug. 1981	July 1981	Aug. 1980	Net Changes to Current Month from: July 1981	Aug. 1980
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE - PERSONS1/	35.8	35.9	35.5	-.1	.3
EMPLOYED PERSONS	33.3	33.2	33.1	.1	.2
Persons Employed in Agriculture	1.7	1.6	1.8	.1	-.1
UNEMPLOYED PERSONS	2.5	2.7	2.3	-.2	.1
Percent of Labor Force, Unadjusted2/	*7.0*	*7.5*	*6.8*	*-.5*	*.2*
Percent of Labor Force, Seasonally Adjusted2/	*7.6*	*7.6*	*7.4*	*0*	*.2*
NON-FARM WAGE AND SALARY JOBS (Establishment Data)	29.2	29.2	29.6	0	-.4
Manufacturing	1.3	1.3	1.4	0	-.1
Contract Construction	1.8	1.9	2.0	-.1	-.2
Transportation and Public Utilities	1.9	1.9	1.9	0	0
Trade	9.8	9.7	9.7	.1	.1
Wholesale Trade	3.1	3.1	2.9	0	.2
Retail Trade	6.7	6.6	6.8	.1	-.1
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	2.0	2.0	2.0	0	0
Service and Mining	7.1	7.0	7.0	.1	.1
Government	5.3	5.3	5.7	0	-.4
Federal Government	1.8	1.8	1.8	0	0
State and Local Government	3.5	3.5	3.9	0	-.4

BILLINGS SMSA (YELLOWSTONE COUNTY)

Employment by Industry

(In Thousands)

INDUSTRY	Aug. 1981	July 1981	Aug. 1980	Net Changes to Current Month from: July 1981	Aug. 1980
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE - PERSONS1/	59.6	59.6	58.2	0	1.4
EMPLOYED PERSONS	56.9	56.7	55.6	.2	1.3
Persons Employed in Agriculture	2.0	1.9	2.1	.1	-.1
UNEMPLOYED PERSONS	2.7	2.9	2.6	-.2	.1
Percent of Labor Force, Unadjusted2/	*4.6*	*4.9*	*5.3*	*.3*	*-.7*
Percent of Labor Force, Seasonally Adjusted2/	*5.1*	*5.0*	*4.9*	*.1*	*.2*
NON-FARM WAGE AND SALARY JOBS (Establishment Data)	47.5	47.4	48.2	.1	-.7
Manufacturing	4.1	4.1	4.1	0	0
Contract Construction	2.9	2.9	2.7	0	.2
Transportation and Public Utilities	4.8	4.7	4.3	.1	0
Trade	16.0	16.0	16.4	0	-.4
Wholesale Trade	5.7	5.7	5.9	0	-.2
Retail Trade	10.3	10.3	10.5	0	-.2
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	2.3	2.3	2.3	0	0
Service and Mining	10.1	10.1	10.4	0	-.3
Government	7.3	7.2	7.4	.1	-.1
Federal Government	1.5	1.5	1.6	0	-.1
State and Local Government	5.7	5.7	5.8	0	-.1

1/ Estimates based on National Household Sample, Census and Other Relationships; includes self-employed, unpaid family, and domestic workers.

2/ Computed from whole (unrounded) numbers. Current month preliminary.

Revised to 1980 Benchmarks

Table IV

MONTANA LABOR MARKET AREAS[1/]

Civilian Labor Force

in Thousands

	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE			EMPLOYMENT			UNEMPLOYMENT			[1/] UNEMPLOYMENT RATE		
	Aug. 1981	July 1981	Aug. 1980	Aug. 1981	July 1981	Aug. 1980	Aug. 1981	July 1981	Aug. 1980	Aug. 1981	July 1981	Aug. 1980
STATEWIDE	403.7	403.8	393.8	379.9	379.0	372.7	23.8	24.8	21.1	5.9	6.1	5.4
GREAT FALLS SMSA	35.8	35.9	35.5	33.3	33.2	33.1	2.5	2.7	2.4	7.0	7.5	6.8
BILLINGS SMSA	59.6	59.6	58.2	56.9	56.7	55.6	2.7	2.9	2.6	4.6	4.9	5.3
BALANCE OF STATE[2/]	308.3	308.3	300.1	289.7	289.1	284.1	18.6	19.2	16.0	6.0	6.2	5.3
ANACONDA-BUTTE	36.9	37.8	36.8	33.9	34.7	34.6	3.0	3.1	2.2	8.2	8.2	6.0
BOZEMAN	27.7	27.6	27.3	26.4	26.2	26.1	1.3	1.4	1.2	4.6	5.0	4.5
GLASGOW	20.9	20.4	19.1	20.1	19.6	18.5	.8	.8	.6	3.9	4.1	3.5
GLENDIVE	19.2	18.8	17.2	18.8	18.2	16.9	.4	.6	.3	2.3	3.0	2.1
HARDIN-RED LODGE	15.1	15.1	15.0	14.3	14.3	14.4	.8	.8	.6	5.3	5.4	3.7
HAVRE	14.3	14.2	13.8	13.3	13.2	13.0	1.0	1.0	.8	6.9	6.8	5.7
HELENA	29.3	30.1	29.5	27.7	28.5	28.1	1.6	1.6	1.4	5.5	5.5	4.9
KALISPELL	40.8	40.0	39.4	37.6	36.5	36.2	3.2	3.5	3.2	8.0	8.7	8.0
LEWISTOWN	12.5	11.9	12.2	12.1	11.5	11.8	.4	.4	.4	3.4	3.7	3.4
MILES CITY	19.0	19.1	17.8	18.1	18.2	17.2	.9	.9	.6	4.5	4.7	3.4
MISSOULA	51.1	52.0	51.3	47.2	48.1	47.7	3.9	3.9	3.6	7.7	7.5	7.1
SHELBY-CUT BANK	21.3	21.2	20.7	20.2	20.0	19.7	1.1	1.2	1.0	5.3	5.5	4.7

1/ *Unemployment rate is computed on unrounded numbers.*
2/ *Statewide, excluding Great Falls and Billings Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas.*
Totals may not add due to rounding.

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Table V-A

July 1981

(Revised)

MONTANA MONTHLY LABOR FORCE BY COUNTY
CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY DATA

COUNTY	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT	PERCENT RATE
STATEWIDE	403790	378996	24794	6.1
BEAVERHEAD	4944	4755	189	3.8
BIG HORN	6580	5961	619	9.4
BLAINE	3239	2954	275	8.5
BROADWATER	1552	1486	66	4.3
CARBON	3811	3669	142	3.7
CARTER	1045	1010	35	3.3
CASCADE	3482	3417	65	1.9
CHOUTEAU	6841	6559	282	4.1
CUSTER	1529	1509	20	1.3
DANIELS	6748	6562	186	2.8
DAWSON	4912	4121	791	16.1
DEER LODGE	2624	2573	51	1.9
FALLON	6333	6075	258	4.1
FERGUS	23999	22062	1937	8.1
FLATHEAD	20235	19306	929	4.6
GALLATIN	1002	951	51	5.1
GARFIELD	7322	6496	826	11.3
GLACIER	458	442	16	3.5
GOLDEN VALLEY	1232	1133	99	8.0
GRANITE	9598	8940	658	6.9
HILL	2590	2438	152	5.9
JEFFERSON	1335	1306	29	2.2
JUDITH BASIN	9043	8415	628	6.9
LAKE	25972	24538	1434	5.5
LEWIS AND CLARK	1394	1360	34	2.4
LIBERTY	6970	6046	924	13.3
LINCOLN	1385	1356	29	2.1
MCCONE	2847	2745	102	3.6
MADISON	1244	1161	83	6.7
MEAGHER	2233	2062	171	7.7
MINERAL	37576	34865	2711	7.2
MISSOULA	1998	1951	47	2.4
MUSSELSHELL	6156	5796	360	5.8
PARK	766	752	14	1.8
PETROLEUM	3635	3523	112	3.1
PHILLIPS	3949	3846	103	2.6
PONDERA	1466	1440	26	1.8
POWDER RIVER	3866	3611	255	6.6
POWELL	1125	1077	48	4.3
PRAIRIE	8086	7415	671	8.3
RAVALLI	7681	7458	223	2.9
RICHLAND	5780	5432	348	6.0
ROOSEVELT	6590	6096	494	7.5
ROSEBUD	4152	3803	349	8.4
SANDERS	3379	3337	42	1.2
SHERIDAN	19995	18350	1645	8.2
SILVER BOW	2472	2454	18	.7
STILLWATER	2237	2199	38	1.7
SWEET GRASS	3172	3079	93	2.9
TETON	3282	3210	72	2.2
TOOLE	498	485	13	2.6
TREASURE	6097	5762	325	5.3
VALLEY	1403	1330	73	5.2
WHEATLAND	891	861	30	3.4
WIBAUX				

BEST AVA

Table V-B

August 1981

(Preliminary)

MONTANA MONTHLY LABOR FORCE BY COUNTY
CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY DATA

COUNTY	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT	PERCENT RATE
STATEWIDE	403717	379908	23809	5.9
BEAVERHEAD	4732	4598	134	2.8
BIG HORN	6595	6017	578	8.8
BLAINE	3293	2991	302	9.2
BROADWATER	1544	1495	49	3.2
CARBON	3859	3739	120	3.1
CARTER	1105	1072	33	3.0
CASCADE	3619	3537	82	2.3
CHOUTEAU	6810	6581	229	3.4
CUSTER	1600	1576	24	1.5
DANIELS	6830	6639	191	2.8
DAWSON	4698	3970	728	15.5
DEER LODGE	2485	2448	37	1.5
FALLON	6779	6492	287	4.2
FERGUS	24751	22922	1829	7.4
FLATHEAD	20178	19380	798	4.0
GALLATIN	1037	1020	17	1.6
GARFIELD	7345	6536	809	11.0
GLACIER	484	477	7	1.4
GOLDEN VALLEY	1211	1135	76	6.3
GRANITE	9689	9038	651	6.7
HILL	2536	2382	154	6.1
JEFFERSON	1410	1378	32	2.3
JUDITH BASIN	9100	8486	614	6.7
LAKE	25212	23792	1420	5.6
LEWIS AND CLARK	1352	1319	33	2.4
LIBERTY	6969	6160	809	11.6
LINCOLN	1485	1464	21	1.4
MADISON	2982	2894	88	3.0
MCCONE	1232	1160	72	5.8
MEAGHER	2194	2024	170	7.7
MINERAL	36466	33774	2692	7.4
MISSOULA	2135	2067	68	3.2
MUSSELSHELL	6257	5846	411	6.6
PARK	367	364	3	.8
PETROLEUM	3711	3573	133	3.6
PHILLIPS	3843	3733	109	2.8
PONDERA	1542	1495	46	3.0
POWDER RIVER	3866	3657	209	5.4
POWELL	1123	1086	37	3.3
PRAIRIE	8216	7489	727	8.8
RAVALLI	7839	7690	149	1.9
RICHLAND	5941	5616	325	5.5
ROOSEVELT	6556	6040	510	7.8
ROSEBUD	4261	3923	338	7.9
SANDERS	3555	3521	34	1.0
SHERIDAN	19411	17611	1800	9.3
SILVER BOW	2513	2464	49	1.9
STILLWATER	2105	2050	55	2.6
SWEET GRASS	3251	3184	67	2.1
TETON	3279	3222	57	1.7
TOOLE	525	516	9	1.7
TREASURE	6155	5859	296	4.8
VALLEY	1360	1327	33	2.4
WHEATLAND	890	864	26	2.9
WIBAUX				

ILABLE COPY

ESTABLISHMENT DATA

Table VI

MONTANA

FEMALE EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY

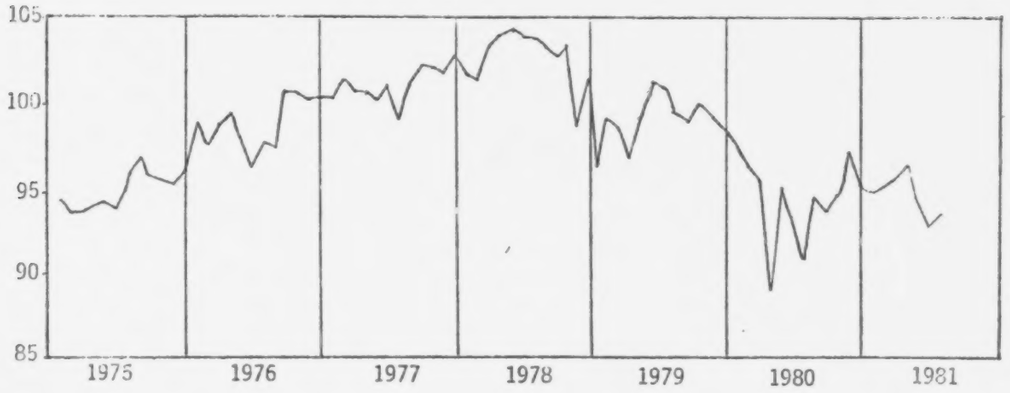
(In Thousands)

INDUSTRY	FEMALE EMPLOYMENT					TOTAL EMPLOYMENT COMPARISON			
				Net Change to Current Month From:		Total	Percent Women	Total	Percent Women
	Aug. 1981 1/	July 1981	Aug. 1980	July 1981	Aug. 1980	Aug. 1981		July 1981	
Nonagricultural Wage & Salary Workers .	125.2	123.6	129.8	.6	-4.6	285.8	43.8	285.3	43.3
Manufacturing	3.0	2.9	2.7	.1	.3	23.6	12.7	23.7	12.2
Mining	.5	.5	.5	0	0	8.5	5.9	8.7	5.8
Contract Construction	1.6	1.6	1.6	0	0	16.9	9.5	16.6	9.6
Transportation & Public Utilities .	4.4	4.4	4.4	0	0	23.8	18.5	23.8	18.5
Wholesale & Retail Trade	35.2	35.4	36.1	-.2	-.9	77.0	49.6	75.5	46.9
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate ..	8.4	8.4	8.5	0	-.1	13.0	64.6	12.9	65.1
Services	34.9	34.7	34.2	.2	.7	58.0	60.2	58.1	59.7
Government 2/	37.2	35.8	41.7	.4	-4.5	65.1	57.1	66.0	54.2

1/ *Current month preliminary.* *Revised to 1980 Benchmark.* *Establishment Series began January 1974.*
2/ *Includes all civilian employees of Federal, State, and Local Governments regardless of the activity in which the employee is engaged.*
Prepared by the Montana Employment Security Division

ECONOMIC INDICATORS

COMPOSITE INDEX OF SIX ECONOMIC INDICATORS



Monthly Figures of Composite Index

1972 = 100

	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
January	94.8	99.1	100.4	101.9	96.8	97.2	95.1
February	94.1	97.9	101.6	101.7	99.3	96.2	95.4
March	94.2	98.6	100.8	103.5	98.9	95.4	95.9
April	94.4	99.5	100.8	104.2	97.2	88.6	96.8
May	94.6	98.4	100.4	104.3	99.4	94.3	94.8
June	96.5	96.8	101.1	104.0	101.3	92.6	93.0
July	96.3	98.0	99.4	103.8	101.0	90.4	93.7
August	97.7	97.9	101.2	103.2	99.8	93.9	
September	96.3	100.8	102.3	102.8	99.6	93.3	
October	96.1	100.7	102.2	103.6	100.5	95.0	
November	95.8	100.5	101.9	99.0	99.8	97.4	
December	96.5	100.5	102.9	101.5	98.7	95.5	

MONTANA'S COMPOSITE INDEX

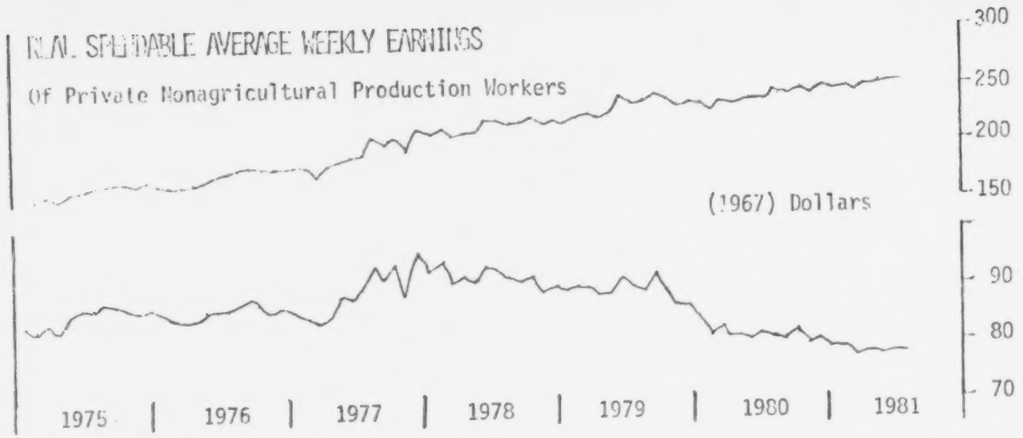
Montana's Composite Index rose slightly in July after a considerable decline in June. While three components registered negative movement, manufacturing average weekly hours and building permits recorded significant positive movement. Average weekly initial claims also recorded a slight positive movement. On the negative side, the manufacturing layoff rate registered the most significant change when it rose from 0.8 in June to 2.0 in July.

Components of Composite Index:

Employment, Average Weekly Hours, Total Accessions, and Layoffs in Manufacturing; Building Permits; and Average Weekly Initial Unemployment Insurance Claims.

REAL SPENDABLE AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS

Of Private Nonagricultural Production Workers



	July 1981	June 1981	July 1980
Gross Average Weekly Earnings	254.67	254.14	238.82
3/ Taxes Withheld	41.92	43.39	37.72
Spendable Earnings	212.75	210.75	201.08
Adjustment for Price Changes since 1967	135.27	133.10	120.00
Real Spendable Earnings	77.48	77.65	81.08

	1) Average Weekly Earnings			2) Real Spendable Earnings		
	1981	1980	1979	1981	1980	1979
January	245.28	232.60	215.42	78.44	84.36	89.20
Febuary	247.52	224.93	219.57	78.20	80.79	89.60
March	244.84	234.24	221.43	76.99	82.44	89.29
April	248.29	232.23	220.68	77.45	80.94	88.10
May	249.48	234.15	225.42	77.09	80.67	88.52
June	254.14	234.97	236.99	77.65	80.02	91.26
July	254.67	238.82	233.87	77.48	81.08	89.41
August		239.47	234.99		80.75	88.73
September		241.60	238.74		80.63	91.96
October		246.66	236.90		81.37	89.02
November		241.89	230.62		79.29	86.22
December		247.75	233.24		80.21	86.12

Real Spendable Earnings

With the new State of Montana tax tables, average weekly earnings registered little change from a month ago. Compared to July, 1980, average weekly earnings dropped by $3.60.

If the tax tables had not changed, real spendable average weekly earnings would have fallen to $76.89. This would have been the lowest number recorded since the series was originated in 1975.

Real spendable average weekly earnings of $77.48 for July were 17 cents lower than the June amount of $77.65.

1/ Average Weekly earnings of total private nonagricultrual production workers.
2/ Real spendable average weekly earnings of private nonagricultural production workers.
3/ Taxes computed on family with four exemptions.

Table VII

MONTANA HOURS AND EARNINGS

For Private Nonagricultural Industries

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Aug. 1981	July 1981	Aug. 1980	Aug. 1981	July 1981	Aug. 1980	Aug. 1981	July 1981	Aug. 1980
TOTAL PRIVATE	254.44	254.67	239.47	36.4	36.3	37.3	6.99	7.01	6.42
MANUFACTURING	369.80	369.95	377.09	42.8	42.9	42.9	8.64	8.62	8.79
Durable Goods	375.18	370.84	396.88	44.4	44.2	44.0	8.45	8.39	9.02
Primary Metal Industries	490.20	490.20	465.26	36.5	36.5	43.0	13.43	13.43	10.82
Nondurable Goods	367.13	368.45	342.72	40.3	40.4	40.8	9.11	9.12	8.40
Food and Kindred Products	313.64	317.15	283.98	42.1	42.4	41.7	7.45	7.48	6.81
MINING	503.53	499.05	437.55	43.0	42.8	54.9	11.71	11.66	7.97
Metal Mining	469.69	469.69	529.34	33.1	33.1	40.5	14.19	14.19	13.07
CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION	401.66	404.24	405.11	38.0	38.1	39.6	10.57	10.61	10.23
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES	367.95	369.20	355.62	43.7	43.9	42.7	8.42	8.41	7.86
Communications, Electric, Gas, Sanitary Services	383.98	386.37	363.80	48.3	48.6	49.7	7.95	7.95	7.32
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	214.66	213.69	193.57	34.4	34.3	34.2	6.24	6.23	5.66
FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE	163.52	161.99	161.98	36.5	36.9	34.1	4.48	4.39	4.75
SERVICES	165.39	163.82	158.20	34.6	34.2	35.0	4.78	4.79	4.52

Data for current month are preliminary.
Averages are based on gross earnings, including overtime and premium pay.
Selected Industries series began January 1950; Total Private Sector series began January 1969 (May 1972 issue).

Table VIII

ESTABLISHMENT DATA

MONTANA LABOR TURNOVER RATES

In Manufacturing and Mining Industries

(per 100 employees)

	ACCESSION RATES									SEPARATION RATES								
	Total			New Hires			Recalls			Total			Quits			Layoffs		
	July 1981	June 1981	July 1980	July 1981	June 1981	July 1980	July 1981	June 1981	July 1980	July 1981	June 1981	July 1980	July 1981	June 1981	July 1980	July 1981	June 1981	July 1980
MANUFACTURING	2.2	4.6	4.0	1.4	3.4	2.3	0.6	1.0	1.6	4.1	2.3	7.9	1.3	1.2	1.9	1.8	0.9	5.6
Durable Goods	1.8	4.9	3.8	0.8	3.3	1.3	0.9	1.3	2.5	2.6	1.6	10.2	1.0	0.7	0.8	0.3	0.7	9.0
Primary Metal Industries	0.5	6.5	1.2	0.0	3.5	1.0	0.5	2.9	0.0	1.6	0.5	1.0	0.8	0.2	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
Nondurable Goods	2.7	4.1	4.3	2.5	3.5	3.7	0.1	0.5	2.0	6.7	3.5	4.3	1.7	1.9	3.6	4.2	1.2	0.2
MINING	10.5	4.5	3.4	5.9	3.6	2.7	1.9	0.9	0.5	5.5	3.6	3.9	5.3	3.2	1.6	0.1	0.5	1.4
Metal Mining	4.5	0.0	2.2	4.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	9.5	6.4	0.0	9.5	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0

** less than .05.*

Table IX

NEW BUSINESS FIRMS IN MONTANA

BY LABOR MARKET AREA

Areas	NEW BUSINESS FIRMS Aug. 1981	Aug. 1980	Year to Date 1981	1980
STATE OF MONTANA	576	412	4,634	3,473
GREAT FALLS SMSA	31	22	295	225
BILLINGS SMSA	70	58	584	464
FOREIGN CORPORATIONS MULTI-COUNTY	113	99	904	455
ANACONDA-BUTTE LMA	36	24	282	235
Beaverhead	7	2	55	39
Deer Lodge	2	0	37	16
Granite	1	2	6	11
Madison	6	3	37	33
Powell	1	3	12	27
Silver Bow	19	14	135	109
BOZEMAN LMA	42	30	320	245
Gallatin	35	27	243	192
Meagher	2	1	12	10
Park	5	2	65	43
GLASGOW LMA	28	8	162	98
Daniels	0	1	6	5
Phillips	2	2	24	20
Roosevelt	10	1	50	28
Sheridan	9	1	52	22
Valley	7	3	30	23
GLENDIVE LMA	43	18	266	182
Dawson	13	3	88	46
Garfield	2	0	6	3
McCone	0	2	17	17
Prairie	3	1	10	8
Richland	23	12	137	103
Wibaux	2	0	8	5
HARDIN-RED LODGE LMA	17	9	102	86
Big Horn	4	2	23	22
Carbon	5	2	30	27
Stillwater	4	3	34	23
Sweet Grass	4	2	15	14

Areas	NEW BUSINESS FIRMS Aug. 1981	Aug. 1980	Year to Date 1981	1980
HAVRE LMA	8	14	137	101
Blaine	3	4	19	3
Hill	5	10	111	58
Liberty	0	0	7	10
HELENA LMA	29	27	284	223
Broadwater	0	1	11	1
Jefferson	3	0	25	1
Lewis and Clark	26	26	248	198
KALISPELL LMA	54	34	446	382
Flathead	36	25	298	258
Lake	11	8	75	67
Lincoln	7	1	73	57
LEWISTOWN LMA	12	7	84	76
Fergus	8	4	48	40
Golden Valley	0	0	1	2
Judith Basin	0	1	6	11
Musselshell	3	1	19	18
Petroleum	1	0	3	1
Wheatland	0	1	7	4
MILES CITY LMA	14	11	132	121
Carter	0	2	4	22
Custer	2	5	49	32
Fallon	5	2	22	36
Powder River	1	0	16	8
Rosebud	6	2	40	22
Treasure	0	0	1	1
MISSOULA LMA	60	34	473	402
Mineral	3	2	15	15
Missoula	38	27	315	289
Ravalli	13	5	108	75
Sanders	6	0	35	23
SHELBY-CUT BANK LMA	19	17	163	176
Choteau	4	5	17	38
Glacier	10	2	52	45
Pondera	3	2	24	28
Teton	0	2	16	20
Toole	2	6	54	45

Sources of data: State of Montana Employment Security Division, Research and Analysis Section; Montana Secretary of State.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE: CLAIM TO PAYMENT

Many of those persons who become separated from their jobs, enter our local Job Service offices for two reasons: to seek employment and to claim unemployment insurance (UI) benefits. Claimant wage credits obtained from insured employers are examined to determine if the claim meets monetary eligibility requirements for UI benefits and, if so, for how much per week is the claimant qualified. Monetarily eligible claims are subsequently segregated according to criteria for establishing which party (claimant or employer) was most responsible for the job separation in question. Claims for job separations resulting from claimant actions (issues) are further subjected to the test of whether or not an individuals' reduction in his potential benefit duration is warranted. If otherwise eligible and if availability criteria continue to be complied with throughout his actual unemployment duration, weekly benefit payments will commence with the claimant's second week of unemployment (a waiting week must be served under Montana law). The number and amount of such payments by county are shown in the table on the following page. Interstate payments in the table refer to payments made to individuals who now reside in other states but who had established wage credits in Montana based employment. Amounts shown in the table are financed through employer taxes paid to the Montana UI Trust Fund Account.

SELECTED UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACTIVITIES IN MONTANA

	YEAR-TO-DATE			
	1981	1980	Net Change	Percent Change
Initial Claims1/	31,831	40,329	-8,498	-21.1
Continued Claims1/	353,722	407,876	-54,154	-13.3
Number of Benefit Payments1/	315,766	344,088	-28,322	-8.2
Amount of Benefits Paid1/	$31,949,564	$31,930,164	$19,400	.1
Average Weekly Benefit Amount1/2/	$108.56	$ 97.29	$ 11.27	11.6

	MONTHLY			Change From Year Ago	
	Aug. 1981	July 1981	Aug. 1980	Net	Percent
Initial Claims1/	2,942	3,780	2,806	136	4.8
Continued Claims1/	33,522	35,033	40,795	-7,273	-17.8
Number of Benefit Payments1/	29,110	33,124	31,138	-2,028	-6.5
Amount of Benefits Paid1/	$2,938,252	$3,046,256	$2,760,529	$177,723	6.4
Avg. Weekly Benefit Amt.1/2/	$106.78	$ 97.34	$ 92.64	$ 14.14	15.3
Trust Fund Balance	$27,311,463	$22,865,500	$20,611,132*	$6,700,331	32.5

1/ Regular Unemployment Insurance Program only.
2/ Derived according to definition in "Handbook of Unemployment Insurance Financial Data".
** Excludes Loans from Federal Government, which amount to $7,084,089.*

Table X-A

21A5-1393 DISTRIBUTION OF UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE
AUGUST 1981

COUNTY	COUNT	AMOUNT
BEAVERHEAD	108	8,814.90
BIGHORN	709	57,808.67
BLAINE	325	26,635.70
BROADWATER	42	3,234.72
CARBON	139	14,356.00
CARTER	4	225.00
CASCADE	2,858	242,969.51
CHOUTEAU	42	3,410.00
CUSTER	158	14,880.00
DANIELS	22	1,487.00
DAWSON	92	9,180.00
DEER LODGE	989	101,804.90
FALLON	15	844.84
FERGUS	219	17,274.30
FLATHEAD	1,898	172,181.41
GALLATIN	878	73,640.99
GARFIELD	5	655.00
GLACIER	1,014	89,238.43
GOLDEN VALLEY	7	917.00
GRANITE	94	8,544.68
HILL	725	60,620.24
JEFFERSON	181	17,305.08
JUDITH BASIN	24	2,176.59
LAKE	633	51,742.38
LEWIS AND CLARK	1,712	156,771.30
LIBERTY	27	2,962.00
LINCOLN	788	65,850.08
MCCONE	19	1,454.00
MADISON	69	4,816.00
MEAGHER	55	4,959.00
MINERAL	112	9,469.81
MISSOULA	3,571	333,744.83
MUSSELSHELL	48	4,553.96
PARK	241	20,440.45
PETROLEUM	1	70.00
PHILLIPS	76	6,857.95
PONDERA	56	4,974.00
POWDER RIVER	16	1,566.00
POWELL	202	16,875.00
PRAIRIE	25	2,372.00
RAVALLI	766	66,720.69
RICHLAND	95	9,280.84
ROOSEVELT	312	25,569.90
ROSEBUD	554	49,854.06
SANDERS	364	29,240.93
SHERIDAN	21	1,726.00
SILVER BOW	3,095	307,516.37
STILLWATER	45	3,638.00
SWEET GRASS	32	2,788.00
TETON	40	4,086.00
TOOLE	56	5,023.10
TREASURE	0	0.00
VALLEY	303	27,750.01
WHEATLAND	18	1,579.00
WIBAUX	20	1,044.00
YELLOWSTONE	2,987	270,881.66
INTRASTATE	26,907	2,424,899.56
INTERSTATE	2,203	513,352.53
TOTAL	29,110	2,938,252.09

Table X-B

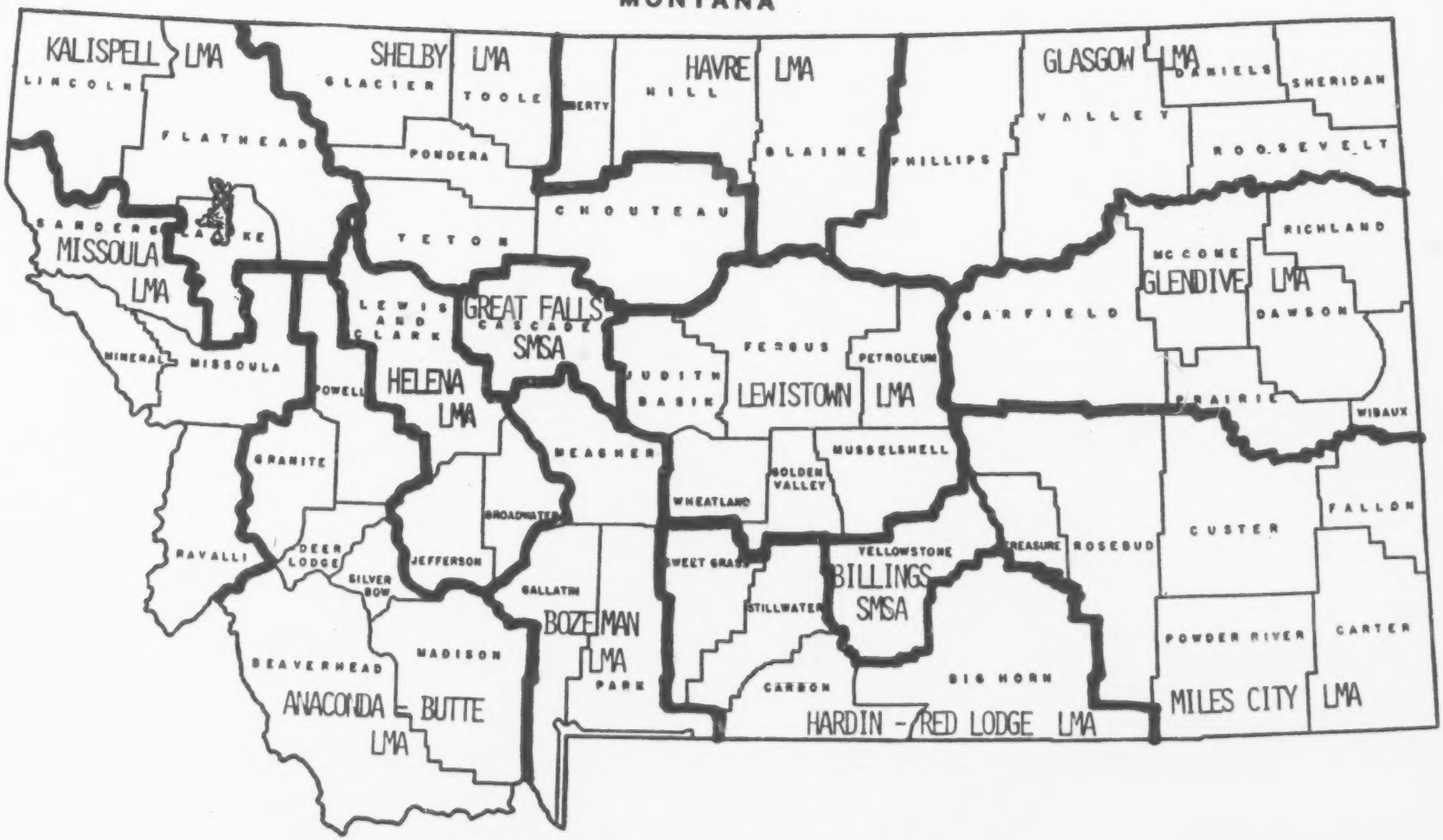
CUMULATIVE DISTRIBUTION OF UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE
JANUARY 1981 THRU AUGUST 1981

COUNTY	COUNT	AMOUNT
BEAVERHEAD	1,727	165,311.93
BIGHORN	4,101	377,963.59
BLAINE	2,259	131,333.61
BROADWATER	836	88,282.35
CARBON	2,127	222,624.32
CARTER	57	5,651.00
CASCADE	34,211	3,432,259.58
CHOUTEAU	415	37,901.00
CUSTER	3,029	302,657.12
DANIELS	234	22,927.00
DAWSON	1,089	107,461.00
DEER LODGE	12,795	1,462,041.14
FALLON	285	24,315.60
FERGUS	2,768	247,650.80
FLATHEAD	30,103	2,920,451.35
GALLATIN	13,440	1,213,179.44
GARFIELD	32	3,291.00
GLACIER	7,598	642,164.92
GOLDEN VALLEY	119	10,695.88
GRANITE	851	88,760.29
HILL	5,642	495,811.17
JEFFERSON	1,653	171,637.03
JUDITH BASIN	233	23,261.21
LAKE	6,727	603,937.24
LEWIS AND CLARK	15,562	1,432,667.87
LIBERTY	343	32,713.40
LINCOLN	13,186	1,310,925.53
MCCONE	125	10,136.00
MADISON	1,097	101,153.56
MEAGHER	722	63,317.06
MINERAL	2,116	212,139.53
MISSOULA	41,409	4,052,031.26
MUSSELSHELL	721	72,259.27
PARK	4,602	397,373.60
PETROLEUM	57	3,535.00
PHILLIPS	1,131	107,019.33
PONDERA	975	93,043.31
POWDER RIVER	137	14,520.00
POWELL	2,581	252,452.59
PRAIRIE	330	34,122.91
RAVALLI	9,867	943,035.60
RICHLAND	841	76,633.56
ROOSEVELT	2,289	199,742.66
ROSEBUD	4,305	444,232.55
SANDERS	5,163	476,154.08
SHERIDAN	234	22,114.00
SILVER BOW	19,795	1,973,332.80
STILLWATER	1,136	117,625.65
SWEET GRASS	541	56,365.00
TETON	803	81,747.00
TOOLE	870	85,173.31
TREASURE	96	10,056.00
VALLEY	3,288	335,450.33
WHEATLAND	236	21,643.00
WIBAUX	149	13,362.00
YELLOWSTONE	35,452	3,544,038.08
INTRASTATE	302,490	29,535,769.87
INTERSTATE	13,276	2,413,793.96
TOTAL	315,766	31,949,563.83

LABOR MARKET AREAS

IN

MONTANA



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